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86

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Public Health and Welfare Section

W E E K L Y   B U L L E T I N

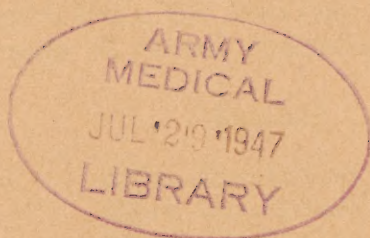
For Period

6 July - 12 July

1947

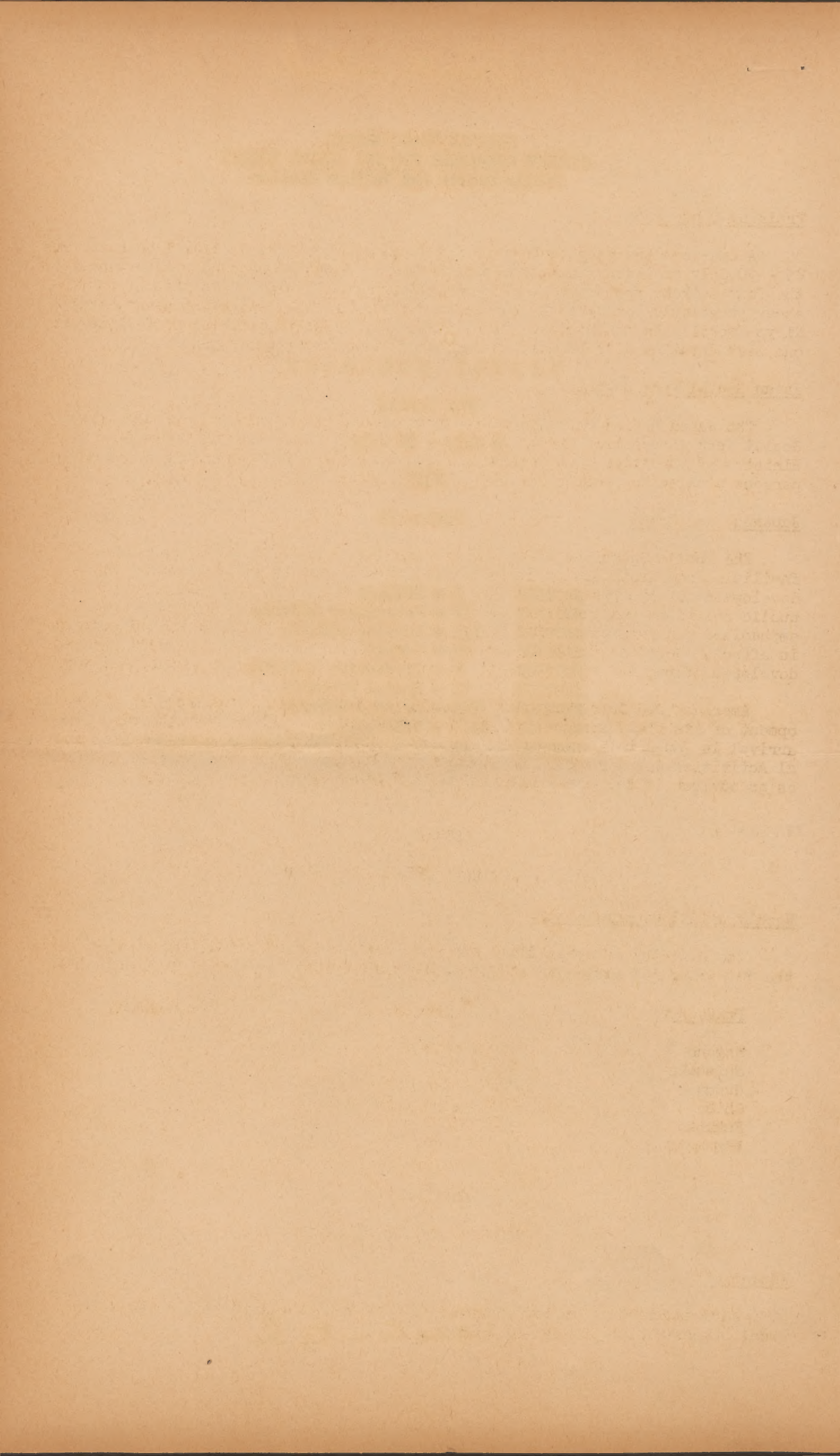
Number 28

SECTION	I - Welfare
SECTION	II - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION	III - Nursing Affairs
SECTION	IV - Supply
SECTION	V - Preventive Medicine
SECTION	VI - Social Security
SECTION	VII - Medical Service
SECTION	VIII - Consultants
SECTION	IX - Memoranda to Japanese Government



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## SECTION I

### WELFARE DIVISION

#### Training Conference

A one-week training conference for local welfare personnel will be held from 25 - 30 July at Zentsuji, Kagawa-ken, Shikoku. About 50 persons will attend from the four Shikoku prefectures. The planned program is similar to that of conferences previously conducted by the Japan Social Work Association (Nippon Shakai Kigyo Kyokai) and the Ministry of Welfare. Other future training conferences of one week duration will be held at various places throughout Japan.

#### Japan Social Work School

The Japan Social Work School operating under the sponsorship of the Japan Social Work Association and the Ministry of Welfare was recently accredited by the Ministry of Education as a Semmon Gakko, with a three year education program for persons wishing to prepare for the social welfare field.

#### Japanese Red Cross

The Public Relations Office of the American Red Cross, FETO, has made its facilities and staff available to the Japanese Red Cross for assistance in the development of its public relations program. American methods and principles of public relations and publicity as they might be applicable in Japan, are to be emphasized and assistance will be given in analysis of publicity methods already in effect. Relations with the press will be strengthened and a planned program developed of regular news items to be released at national and prefectural levels.

American Red Cross consultant service to the Japanese Red Cross in the development of its field service and chapter organization will be possible with the arrival in Japan this week of Mr. Ferdinand Michlantz, assigned to the International Activities-Japan staff. Mr. Michlantz will also assist the Japanese Red Cross as an advisor in the development of its volunteer service activities.

## SECTION II

### VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

#### Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following new outbreaks of animal diseases during the period 6-12 July 1947:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Nagano	Swine Erysipelas	4
Shizuoka	Swine Erysipelas	1
Gumma	Swine Erysipelas	1
Chiba	Swine Erysipelas	8
Fukuoka	Anthrax	1
Kumamoto	Texas Fever	6

## SECTION III

### NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

#### Education

Ward administration and supervision have been stressed this month at the Model Demonstration College of Nursing.

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Nurses will no longer take medical histories as they have in the past. These will be taken by the physician. Nurses will no longer take the doctor's census of patients, this having been transferred to the admission office. Nursing is gradually getting placed in the hands of nurses with other hospital work going to proper channels.

The food situation ~~at the college~~ has slightly improved with the aid of LARA. A new director of nurses for the Japanese Red Cross will soon be appointed.

#### National Public Health Nurses Course

The nurses are engaged in field work and home visiting. Public Health Nurses' Bags have been almost impossible to obtain, so the committee drew plans and had manufactured, a wooden box with compartments for medications etc., which will serve the same purpose. They have been equipped and bag technique has been worked out and accepted.

The curriculum for the next course has been changed to meet the needs of the nurses. Doctors have agreed to cooperate to the fullest extent in giving the desired subjects.

### SECTION IV

#### SUPPLY DIVISION

##### Distribution

As announced in previous issues of the Weekly Bulletin, the Ministry of Welfare has in the past, made allocations and shipments of VD drugs to prefectures on an automatic basis without request from the individual prefectures. This procedure was necessary in order to meet an emergency situation since there was not time to contact each individual prefecture concerning their requirements. This procedure is now being changed and in the future the Ministry will expect each prefecture to order mapharsen, bismuth subsalicylate, sulfathiazole, sulfadiazine and penicillin, required for VD treatment, by direct application to the Ministry of Welfare, attention: Pharmaceutical Affairs Section. The Ministry will supply prefectures from various wholesalers throughout Japan who now are maintaining stocks of VD drugs. Distribution after receipt in prefectures will be the responsibility of the Prefectural Health Officer as has been the practice in the past. The Ministry will notify Prefectural Health Officers of the action taken upon their request and will instruct local dealers to notify the Prefectural and Military Government Health Officers when the supplies are received.

The Ministry of Welfare is now processing instructions to prefectures covering the procedures outlined above, the actual date of dispatch will be included in a subsequent issue of the bulletin. In the meantime, Prefectural Health Officers should take immediate steps to compute requirements of VD supplies and be prepared to submit orders to the Ministry of Welfare sufficiently in advance of actual requirements to permit delivery before present stocks become exhausted.

Shipments of insect and rodent control supplies made during the period ending 9 July 1947, were:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity Pyrethrum Emulsion, 50-gal. Drums</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayers</u>	<u>Hand Dusters</u>
Hokkaido		100	
Tokyo	120	240	600
Kyoto	56		
Osaka	238		
Hyogo	85		
Okayama	26		
Totals	525	340	600

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Since the beginning of April a total of 238,390 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Spray has been distributed under the supervision of the Ministry of Welfare as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity 5% DDT Spray</u> <u>Unit: gallon</u>
Hokkaido	15,000
Aomori	1,500
Iwate	6,600
Miyagi	16,310
Akita	10,300
Yamagata	95
Fukushima	2,960
Ibaraki	10,200
Tochigi	6,275
Gumma	9,000
Saitama	7,000
Tokyo	26,000
Kanagawa	16,000
Niigata	10,000
Ishikawa	1,000
Fukui	4,500
Yamanashi	6,300
Nagano	800
Gifu	2,000
Shizuoka	150
Aichi	4,505
Mie	1,575
Shiga	2,650
Kyoto	15,000
Osaka	5,500
Hyogo	5,500
Nara	250
Wakayama	500
Tottori	5,000
Shimane	4,150
Hiroshima	1,000
Yamaguchi	1,325
Tokushima	330
Kagawa	10,550
Ehime	5,500
Kochi	580
Fukuoka	1,100
Saga	2,250
Nagasaki	3,000
Kumamoto	2,250
Oita	10,000
Kagoshima	945

Quarantine Station

Maizuru	1,800
Ujina	40
Sasebo	450
Yokohama	150
Nagoya	100
Kobe	150
Moji	150
Nagasaki	100

Total 238,390

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The Ministry of Welfare is distributing to all prefectures, U.S. surplus sulfadiazine in the quantities listed below. Each unit represents a package containing eight tablets:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Hokkaido	5,640
Aomori	1,680
Iwate	480
Miyagi	2,040
Akita	1,320
Yamagata	1,080
Fukushima	4,080
Ibaragi	2,040
Tochigi	1,560
Gumma	1,560
Saitama	3,000
Chiba	3,840
Tokyo	4,680
Kanagawa	6,840
Niigata	2,400
Yamanashi	1,080
Nagano	1,680
Shizuoka	1,440
Toyama	1,680
Ishikawa	2,160
Fukui	600
Gifu	1,320
Aichi	4,320
Mie	1,920
Shiga	1,440
Kyoto	6,240
Osaka	9,960
Hyogo	5,280
Nara	1,200
Wakayama	2,280
Tottori	960
Shimane	1,080
Okayama	1,920
Hiroshima	3,840
Yamaguchi	1,320
Tokushima	600
Kagawa	1,440
Ehime	2,760
Kochi	960
Fukuoka	4,440
Saga	4,200
Nagasaki	7,200
Oita	720
Miyazaki	480
Kagoshima	1,560
Kumamoto	1,680
Total	<u>120,000</u>

The following table shows the distribution of dark field microscopes to the prefectures listed, from September 1946 to 30 June 1947:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>46</u> <u>Sept</u>	<u>46</u> <u>Oct</u>	<u>46</u> <u>Nov</u>	<u>47</u> <u>Jan</u>	<u>47</u> <u>Mar</u>	<u>47</u> <u>Apr</u>	<u>47</u> <u>May</u>	<u>47</u> <u>June</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Hokkaido					2		2	3	7
Iwate					1				1
Miyagi					1		1		2
Akita					2		2		4

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<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>46</u> <u>Sept</u>	<u>46</u> <u>Oct</u>	<u>46</u> <u>Nov</u>	<u>47</u> <u>Jan</u>	<u>47</u> <u>Mar</u>	<u>47</u> <u>Apr</u>	<u>47</u> <u>May</u>	<u>47</u> <u>June</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Fukushima		1			1		1		3
Ibaraki					1		1		2
Tochigi					1		1		2
Gumma				2	1		3	1	7
Saitama				2					2
Chiba					2		2		4
Tokyo							3	5	8
Kanagawa	2				2		5	5	14
Niigata					2		1		3
Toyama				1			1		2
Fukui		1			1		2		4
Yamanashi					1				1
Nagano				1	2				3
Gifu				1	2				3
Shizuoka					1				1
Aichi					2				2
Mie				2					2
Kyoto				1	1			8	10
Osaka		1							1
Nara		1							1
Tottori				2				4	6
Okayama					1				1
Hiroshima	1						2		3
Yamaguchi					1		3		4
Tokushima							1		1
Kagawa					1				1
Ehime								1	1
Fukuoka	2								2
Saga					2		2		4
Nagasaki		1			2		2		5
Kumamoto					2				2
Oita								5	5
Miyazaki				2					2
Kagoshima				1					1
Totals	5	5	0	15	35	0	35	32	127

#### Production

The following releases of DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved by the Ministry of Welfare, during week ending 12 July:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Fukui		2,500 gals.	
Fukushima	1,700 lbs.	2,100 gals.	
Oita	10,000 lbs.	5,000 gals.	
Mie	6,000 lbs.	1,000 gals.	
Yamagata	590 lbs.	95 gals.	2,140 vials
Tokyo	2,700 lbs.	1,000 gals.	
Kagoshima	18,300 lbs.	600 gals.	
Aichi	1,500 lbs.		
Kanagawa			360 vials
Hyogo			360 vials
Sasebo Quarantine Port			1,080 vials
Ujina Quarantine Port			720 vials

Mixing of DDT products from American furnished DDT concentrate continues to be excellent. A total of 3,911,250 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust and 240,752 gallons of 5% DDT Residual effect spray, kerosene base, represent stocks in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 5 July.

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Total production during 47 and production during period 29 June - 5 July of DDT Dusters and spraying equipment has been accomplished as follows:

	<u>Production</u> <u>29 June - 5 July</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Production</u>
DDT Dusters	1,500	19,746
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gal.	3,850	19,453
Sprayer, semi-automatic, pump type	2,100	17,720
Sprayer, hand, 1/2 gal.	650	6,650

#### Narcotics

Thefts of narcotic stocks from hospitals continues to be the cause of the larger losses of narcotics by registrants. The Ministry of Welfare has been requested by the Narcotic Control Officers to instruct all hospitals, through prefectural authorities, their stocks of narcotics must be safeguarded by being stored in regulation steel safes or in concrete and steel strongrooms complete with good padlocks.

Several requests for information have been received from various Military Government Teams relative to narcotic control, and for information concerning Opium Poppy and Marihuana cultivation. It is suggested that the Narcotic Inspectors of the prefecture be contacted first, in an effort to gain the necessary information. In the event that such authorities cannot give the information desired, the Narcotic Control Officers will obtain and forward the information upon receipt of requests through routine channels.

The Ministry of Welfare reports the breaking of a ring of narcotic traffickers in Nagano-ken, with the apprehension of 20 persons to date, and the investigation being presently continued. This ring of traffickers comprised some seven central "Brokers" who, by means of intimidation, secured narcotics from registrants and others, selling by the same means, to both registered and unregistered persons. Both police and narcotic officials in Nagano-ken are to be commended for their good investigative work and the close cooperation shown, in successfully conducting this case.

#### SECTION V

##### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

#### Typhus Fever

Comparative score (includes figures of 11 July)

1946 - 31,443  
1947 - 1,066

#### Complement-fixation Tests

Through the 406th Medical General Laboratory, the following results of complement-fixation tests were obtained. Serum samples tested were those sent in by various prefectures taken from suspect typhus cases:

Total tested . . . . .	646
Pos. Murine. . . . .	276
Pos. Epidemic. . . . .	103
Type undetermined. . . . .	167
Negative . . . . .	98

As typhus cases occur, continued cooperation of Military Government Teams in submitting blood samples of suspect cases of typhus is earnestly desired. Send such samples to 406th Medical General Laboratory, APO 500, c/o Major T. O. Berge.

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### Typhus Vaccination in Hokkaido

Reports from Hokkaido as of 30 June 1947 concerning the progress of the typhus vaccination program in Hokkaido are as follows:

Persons vaccinated 1st dose . . . . . 716,488  
Persons vaccinated 2nd dose . . . . . 502,792

These results include figures from 31 cities and towns in the prefecture.

### Head Louse Control (Results reported 8 July 1947)

#### Primary Schools

Boys . . . . . 207,680 ) Includes first and second dustings  
Girls. . . . . 1,325,550 ) of children in eleven prefectures.

#### Orphanages

Boys . . . . . 696 ) First and second dustings of  
Girls. . . . . 1,107 ) children in six prefectures.

#### Infant Homes

Boys . . . . . 2,796 ) First and second dustings of  
Girls. . . . . 3,251 ) children in six prefectures.

### Japanese B. Encephalitis

The Japanese B. Encephalitis vaccination program was completed during the period 1 July to 5 July. A total of 14,473 persons were given a .lcc I.D. dose. Of this number, 13,257 were children and 1,216 were adults. Blood samples prior to vaccination were taken from 210 persons.

### Tuberculosis Control

In recent visits to various prefectures, the plan of the Ministry of Welfare for the control of tuberculosis was discussed. It was pointed out the completion of this plan depended upon adequate financial assistance. There has been a considerable cut in the allotted assistance, however, much of the work in the control of tuberculosis within the home is a matter of education. There is no reason why the basic principles, which have already been mentioned, shall not be emphasized more strongly to the individuals in the health centers through women's organizations through the physicians, Public Health Nurses, and dentists and druggists associations. Also, the work of the home care committee in the various cities, towns and villages can certainly be carried out on a voluntary basis. It will require much supervision and constant reiteration until the Japanese public becomes conscious of the value of these points.

### Insect and Rodent Control

The Ministry of Welfare has supplied funds to each prefecture on a matched fund basis to carry on the insect and rodent control programs. The funds allocated for insecticides are 1/3 of the total budget set up for each prefecture and 1/2 for labor. These funds must be matched by the prefectures and are the minimum amounts to be used for insect and rodent control.

Some of the prefectures are not setting up such a budget, but are diverting these funds to pay for other things, such as routine garbage, night soil and refuse collection, sweeping streets and even things unrelated to public health work.

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A check as to the amount of money furnished each prefecture should be made, also the manner in which these funds are being used. Any of this money spent for uses other than actual insect and rodent control will be returned to the Ministry of Welfare and the person responsible for such expenditure will be held strictly accountable.

#### Port Quarantine

A conference, designed to correlate controls over international commerce and travel in this theatre, was recently held under the auspices of the G-1 section of SCAP. The Port Quarantine Officer, GHQ, SCAP, attended and took part in the phase on the discussion dealing with port quarantine.

Full cholera restrictions are in effect against all ships from the Asiatic mainland, but as yet no cases or suspects have been reported. Particular care is being taken with those repatriates now being returned from Hulutao. Due to unsettled conditions there, it is assumed these people do not receive adequate processing on the Manchurian side. Processing is therefore started the first day aboard ship in Hulutao and the first phase is completed before the vessel reaches Japan.

#### WEEKLY REPORT OF INCOMING QUARANTINE AND COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

<u>Quarantine Station</u>	<u>Name Vessel</u>	<u>Port of Dept.</u>	<u>Date of Dept.</u>	<u>Diagnosis</u>	<u>Date of Diagnosis</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
Maisuru	Enshu Maru	Nakhodka	Jun 18 (arr Jun 20)	<del>Ano</del> bic bacillary	Jul 1	1	0
Ujina	Nihon Maru	Rangoon	Jun 10 (arr Jul 2)	Malaria	Jul 1	1	0
Ujina	Kumano Maru	Rangoon	Jul 2 (arr Jul 4)	Malaria	Jul 1	1	0

#### SECTION VI

#### SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

##### General

Draft copies of two laws, an unemployment compensation insurance act and an unemployment assistance law were received and analysis begun. The need for such programs will be particularly urgent if the proposed rationalization of employment is instituted with resulting unemployment.

Conferences were continued with Japanese officials with reference to a proposed cabinet order effectuating appeal provisions in the Welfare Pension, Health Insurance, and Workers' Accident Compensation Laws.

Conferences were held with Japanese officials and members of the Social Security Investigating Committee with regard to the mission and report on social security in Japan.

##### Health and National Health Insurance

The National Health Insurance Section of the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, has submitted to the Ministry of Finance, a request for a supplementary appropriation of ¥1,400,000,000 for improving the program. The amount requested was arrived at following a conference with the National Federation of National Health Insurance Association Secretaries and the National Health Insurance Reform League. The most important items in the request are those for establishing or constructing adequate medical facilities where vitally needed, and partial compensation for the costs of medical care.

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Several magazines are being published, limited by paper in availability, dealing with social insurance problems and medicine, in connection with health insurance. The magazines have a limited distribution, being sent to health insurance associations and by subscription to doctors active in insurance practise. The magazines are the Health, Oasis, Medical Journal, and the Social Security Bulletin. The Prefectural insurance offices should have copies of the magazines.

## SECTION VII

### MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the period ending 23 May 1947 shows 3,221 hospitals with a bed capacity of 223,750, of which 113,932 beds were occupied. During this same period 310,885 out-patients were treated.

## SECTION VIII

### CONSULTANTS

#### Nutrition

The results of physical examinations used in the nutrition surveys are presented in the accompanying tables. There is a slight increase in symptoms associated with vitamin B deficiency in May but not as great as in May of 1946. Such changes are in part related to deterioration of food during storage between harvests.

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NUTRITION SURVEY - JAPAN - 1946-1947

Percentage of individuals showing physical symptoms associated with nutritional deficiencies. Tokyo, Eight Cities (Nagoya, Osaka, Kure, Fukuoka, Sapporo, Sendai, Kanazawa and Matsuyama). Twenty-seven prefectures, rural areas (Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Aichi, Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Wakayama, Okayama, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Saga, Kumamoto, Hokkaido, Iwate, Miyagi, Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui, Ehime, and Kochi).

CITIES	MONTH	NO.	ANE-MIA	HYPER-KERATOSIS	XEROPH-THALMIA	CHEIL-OSIS	GLOSS-ITIS	LOSS OF KNEE	ED-EMA	CHRONIC DIARRHEA	BRADY-CARDIA	DELAYED MENST.	IMPAIRED LACTATION	BONE MAL-GROWTH	NO SYMPTOMS	ONE OR MORE SYMPTOMS
Tokyo	Dec 45	31,965	6.9	2.9	-	9.7	3.7	10.9	4.1	2.9	2.4	19.3	-	-	-	-
	May 46	32,871	9.5	3.1	0.3	7.6	2.9	12.2	4.0	2.3	7.2	18.8	39.0	1.7	63.6	36.4
	Aug 46	31,116	7.1	0.9	0.3	6.4	1.7	10.3	1.9	1.7	3.3	18.5	27.8	1.9	70.6	29.4
	Nov 46	29,890	4.1	1.9	0.1	6.0	2.0	9.1	1.8	0.8	1.4	16.5	24.0	0.5	73.0	27.0
	Feb 47	29,691	2.8	1.4	0.1	5.9	1.2	7.8	2.1	0.9	1.4	12.4	29.9	0.8	77.7	22.3
Eight Cities	May 47	28,858	2.4	0.8	0.1	5.5	1.2	8.8	2.2	0.7	2.1	9.5	33.8	0.3	79.4	20.6
	Feb 46*	29,257	10.2	4.4	-	8.7	3.7	6.1	4.0	2.1	4.8	21.1	-	-	-	-
	May 46	45,586	10.1	3.9	0.3	8.5	3.9	10.2	5.0	2.4	6.6	20.8	32.6	1.4	62.2	37.8
	Aug 46	46,420	9.0	0.9	0.1	5.4	2.1	10.0	2.8	1.9	3.3	19.3	29.6	1.8	69.4	30.6
	Nov 46	45,267	6.2	2.1	0.1	6.2	1.1	6.5	2.4	1.0	1.5	18.5	25.7	0.5	74.0	25.0
Prefectures	Feb 47	46,750	4.6	2.2	0.4	5.6	0.8	5.8	1.5	1.0	2.0	13.0	31.4	0.4	77.7	22.3
	May 47	46,288	5.3	2.1	0.1	5.9	0.9	7.2	2.2	1.2	3.5	10.8	35.2	1.2	75.3	24.9
	Feb 46**	64,513	2.3	2.1	-	10.7	2.5	4.6	1.6	0.9	3.0	9.8	-	-	-	-
	May 46	75,983	2.8	3.0	0.4	12.8	2.0	6.1	1.7	0.9	5.6	11.9	26.9	0.8	71.1	28.9
	Aug 46	75,033	3.2	1.3	0.1	11.6	1.9	7.2	1.1	1.1	1.8	11.9	22.3	0.7	72.4	27.6
fec-tures	Nov 46	72,907	2.7	2.3	0.1	14.2	1.4	6.0	1.2	0.5	2.4	11.7	20.4	0.4	72.3	27.7
	Feb 47	74,335	2.9	2.1	0.2	13.3	1.7	5.5	0.8	0.6	1.9	11.4	27.5	0.8	74.4	25.6
	May 47	79,786	2.6	1.8	0.2	11.3	2.0	6.3	1.2	0.7	2.9	9.0	29.5	0.5	75.1	24.9

\*The survey in February 1946 included only 4 cities, Nagoya, Osaka, Kure and Fukuoka.

\*\*The survey in February 1946 included 19 prefectures - Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Aichi, Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Wakayama, Okayama, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Saga and Kumamoto.

Note: 1. Four sets of data refer to the percentage of individuals within restricted age or sex groups as follows:

- Brady Cardia: Percent of men and women over 13 years of age.
  - Delayed Menstruation: Percent of women 17 to 45 years of age.
  - Impaired Lactation: Percent of lactating women whose children up to six months must be given mixed or artificial feeding.
  - Bone mal-growth: Impaired growth of bone or rickets in children up to six years.
- No Symptoms: Percent of individuals who showed no symptoms studied in the survey.
  - One or More Symptoms: Percent of individuals who showed one or more symptoms studied in the survey.
  - A new set of subjects are used in the February 1947 surveys and will be used throughout 1947.



NUTRITION SURVEY - FAMILIES OF SPECIAL WORKERS - JAPAN - 1946

Percentages of individuals showing symptoms associated with nutritional deficiencies. Included in this group are 4 coal mines (Bibai in Hokkaido, Joban in Fukushima, and Mitsui Miki and Mitsui Yamano in Fukuoka. Kosaka Copper Mine in Akita, and Railway Workers in Tokyo.

	MONTH	NO.	ANEMIA	HYPERKERATOSIS	XEROPHTHALMIA	CHEILO-OSIS	GLOSSITIS	LOSS OF KNEE JERK	EDEMA	CHRONIC DIARRHEA	BRADYCARDIA	DELAYED MENST.	IMPAIRED LACTATION	BONE M.L.-GROWTH	NO SYMPTOMS	ONE OR MORE SYMPTOMS
4 Coal Mines	May	6175	3.4	3.8	0.02	5.2	1.3	5.2	1.5	1.4	2.3	25.3	42.2	2.0	75.9	24.1
	Aug	6000	6.8	1.6	0	11.6	0.5	6.8	0.8	0.9	2.1	21.3	19.6	1.0	69.2	30.8
	Nov	6000	12.1*	3.4	0.02	9.7	1.0	5.0	0.7	0.6	1.1	22.2	26.1	1.2	69.5	30.5
	Feb 47	6452	2.6	3.4	0.1	7.2	0.3	5.3	0.9	0.6	3.2	22.6	39.1	3.0	77.0	23.0
	May 47	6060	0.6	7.7	-	8.3	0.2	7.9	0.6	1.2	5.5	17.2	33.3	1.9	72.3	27.6
Akita Copper Mine	May	2508	2.5	14.1	1.5	14.5	6.2	3.3	1.6	4.9	8.5	25.5	49.4	0.7	56.3	43.7
	Aug	2000	3.3	0.2	0.1	2.7	2.0	17.8	4.0	1.2	10.2	32.0	31.2	3.3	65.4	34.6
	Nov	2000	1.0	0.2	0.1	2.0	0.2	13.0	1.9	0.3	2.2	14.5	51.1	1.7	80.2	19.8
	Feb 47	2000	1.5	0.6	1.0	2.0	0.3	8.7	1.2	0.2	3.0	11.5	46.3	5.5	80.5	19.5
	May 47	2000	0.7	0.5	0.1	6.3	0.2	10.2	1.0	0.2	2.6	14.6	20.0	2.2	79.2	20.8
Tokyo Ry Workers	May	1200	4.2	7.2	0.5	20.2	6.5	16.7	4.1	0.9	6.3	25.8	23.3	1.6	50.9	49.1
	Aug	982	3.5	2.0	0	7.9	3.5	27.6	0.7	0.4	3.4	16.6	10.3	0	53.4	46.6
	Nov	1142	3.1	0.4	0	8.4	0.4	8.6	1.1	0.6	2.1	16.7	20.0	0	78.5	21.5
	Feb 47	986	1.4	1.6	0.3	4.9	3.9	7.1	1.1	0.5	3.7	15.1	0	1.3	81.6	18.4
	May 47	1162	3.1	2.9	-	5.7	6.6	11.6	1.0	1.1	3.9	8.6	0	-	71.1	28.9

\*High percentage of anemia for coal mines in November was due to the high rate found in the coal mines in Fukuoka. Miki showed 17.9% and Yamano 30.1%. Bibai of Hokkaido showed only 0.1% with Joban of Fukushima 12.3%. The high rate for hyperkeratosis in May 47 was due to high percentages in Bibai, 21.4%.

Note: 1. Four sets of data refer to the percentage of individuals within restricted age or sex groups as follows:

- Brady Cardia: Percent of men and women over 13 years of age.
- Delayed Menstruation: Percent of women 17 to 45 years of age.
- Impaired lactation: Percent of lactating women whose children up to six months must be given mixed or artificial feeding.
- Bone Mal-growth: Impaired growth of bone or rickets in children up to six years.



*Restricted*

SECTION IX

MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

*Crawford F. Sams*

CRAWFORD F. SAMS  
Colonel, Medical Corps  
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

Incl: Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in  
Japan, week ending 5 July 1947 w/digest.

*Restricted*



Digest of Weekly Summary Report of Communicable  
Diseases for the Week Ending 5 July 1947

Approximately 92 percent of all communicable disease cases reported (27,874) for the week ending 5 July 1947 were accounted for by tuberculosis (8,377), measles (7,975), whooping cough (5,504), pneumonia (3,633) and influenza (105). Five of the remaining 12 diseases included in this report accounted for nearly all the balance of cases. These were dysentery (780), diphtheria (465), typhoid fever (404), malaria (379), and paratyphoid fever (136).

More than 95 percent of all reported communicable disease deaths (259) were due to dysentery (163), typhoid fever (44), diphtheria (28), and epidemic meningitis (14). Deaths from tuberculosis, measles, whooping cough, pneumonia and influenza were not reported.

Diphtheria cases (465) remained about the same as in the previous week (459) while deaths (28) were somewhat lower than previously (41). The current and cumulative case rates per 100,000 population per annum were 33.2 and 47.0 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 2.0 and 4.2.

Dysentery cases (780) were 55 percent higher than in the preceding week (501). The number of cases increased 100 percent or more in 17 prefectures, from Hokkaido in the north to Kumamoto in the south. Nearly 85 percent of the numeric increase in total cases, however, occurred in Hokkaido and central Honshu.

Typhoid fever cases (404) reached a new high for the year and were 18 percent higher than last week (342). Deaths were 44 compared with 39 previously. Current and cumulative case rates were 28.8 and 17.3. Current and cumulative death rates were 3.1 and 2.1 respectively.

Paratyphoid fever cases increased in about the same proportion as typhoid fever, with 136 cases currently compared with 116 previously. There were 5 deaths in the current week and 3 deaths previously. The current case rate (9.7) was more than double the cumulative rate (4.6). Current and cumulative death rates were 0.4 and 0.3 respectively.

There was only 1 case of smallpox (in Hyogo Prefecture) this week. The 1 case of smallpox (in Hokkaido Prefecture) reported last week was reported as a death in the current week. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and 1.0 respectively. Both the current and cumulative death rates were 0.1.

Typhus fever remained at the low level established last week. There were 16 cases and 3 deaths in the current week compared with 18 cases and 1 death previously. The current case rate was only 1.1 compared with a cumulative rate of 2.3. Both the current and cumulative death rates were 0.2.

There was a 17 percent increase in malaria cases, from 324 last week to 379 currently. There were no deaths from this disease in either week. The current and cumulative case rates were 27.0 and 14.9 respectively. The cumulative death rate remained at 0.04.

Scarlet fever continued its general downward trend. There were 50 cases and no deaths this week compared with 57 cases and 1 death in the preceding week. Nearly half the current cases (22) occurred in Hokkaido and Chiba Prefectures which reported a total of only 5 cases last week. The current and cumulative national case rates were 3.6 and 4.0 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis resumed its general downward trend. Cases declined more than 10 percent from 54 to 47 in the current week while deaths dropped from 19 to 14 currently. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.4 and 6.6 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.0 and 2.0.

One suspect case of Japanese "B" Encephalitis was reported from Okayama Prefecture and one case and one death from Tokushima Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and 0.02 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.1 and 0.01.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

The current and cumulative number of cases reported for chancroid were 767 and 21,619 respectively; for gonorrhea, 4,523 and 105,164; for syphilis 3,231 and 72,262.



SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN  
WEEK ENDING 5 JULY 1947

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	38	3	1585	189	55	1	239	32
AOMORI	16	-	266	24	4	-	34	6
IWATE	7	-	244	21	7	-	84	10
MIYAGI	25	-	339	10	5	1	47	4
AKITA	11	-	310	25	4	1	50	13
YAMAGATA	10	-	440	31	14	1	165	24
FUKUSHIMA	9	-	286	7	33	7	158	25
IBARAKI	9	-	333	32	43	17	175	61
TOCHIGI	14	-	439	30	13	6	98	30
GUUMA	-	-	188	41	27	3	148	20
SAITAMA	10	1	391	43	38	5	170	35
CHIBA	11	2	310	25	44	9	155	32
TOKYO	21	-	1133	187	108	15	550	116
KANAGAWA	6	-	362	25	26	3	138	21
NIIGATA	6	-	393	26	15	5	148	43
TOYAMA	2	1	153	10	5	-	28	3
ISHIKAWA	10	-	365	17	2	1	17	5
FUKUI	7	4	160	9	8	6	36	10
YAMANASHI	3	1	67	7	20	1	68	5
NAGANO	5	-	410	31	7	3	71	13
GIFU	6	-	126	16	9	4	37	13
SHIZUOKA	9	-	344	39	25	10	121	35
AICHI	20	3	1025	64	47	10	224	41
MIE	13	2	438	25	16	4	47	15
SHIGA	5	-	128	10	5	2	20	5
KYOTO	12	-	365	40	16	2	226	14
OSAKA	7	-	299	38	13	6	154	25
HYOGO	9	-	564	44	4	-	69	22
NARA	3	-	114	7	-	-	10	2
WAKAYAMA	5	-	149	5	1	1	11	5
TOTTORI	5	-	112	10	1	-	12	4
SHIMANE	35	-	285	14	9	3	30	10
OKAYAMA	3	-	230	21	1	-	31	9
HIROSHIMA	10	-	339	26	6	2	60	19
YAMAGUCHI	6	-	433	42	4	-	40	13
TOKUSHIMA	5	-	180	7	3	2	34	9
KAGAWA	7	1	177	10	20	4	65	17
EHIME	9	-	586	61	10	3	71	16
KOCHI	3	-	199	14	15	3	89	23
FUKUOKA	20	3	1213	80	8	3	81	15
SAGA	8	-	521	47	5	5	32	9
NAGASAKI	9	3	399	49	9	2	61	19
KUMAMOTO	1	-	124	21	19	-	47	9
OITA	7	1	489	31	19	7	41	10
MIZUAKI	16	2	363	26	22	3	257	34
KAGOSHIMA	12	1	402	53	15	2	292	33
TOTAL	465	28	17778	1590	780	163	4741	934

RATE								
Current	33.2	2.0	47.0	4.2	55.6	11.6	12.5	2.5
Previous	32.7	2.9			35.7	7.1		

Rates per 100,000 per annum



Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	27	-	293	47	7	-	50	5
AOMORI	2	-	57	16	-	-	7	-
IWATE	1	-	57	10	1	-	12	-
MIYAGI	20	2	191	16	30	-	109	4
AKITA	-	1	56	10	1	-	16	2
YAMAGATA	12	3	168	36	2	-	48	2
FUKUSHIMA	8	1	203	16	2	-	35	4
IBARAKI	3	1	149	20	4	1	68	8
TOCHIGI	7	2	152	25	-	-	22	3
GUMMA	2	-	89	15	7	-	34	1
SAITAMA	8	-	191	19	4	-	29	6
CHIBA	9	1	165	14	8	-	56	3
TOKYO	33	4	543	72	11	-	227	10
KANAGAWA	20	3	313	42	5	-	69	2
NIIGATA	11	3	155	30	5	-	45	1
TOYAMA	6	1	122	17	1	-	30	-
ISHIKAWA	7	-	39	4	-	-	14	-
FUKUI	5	3	50	7	2	-	12	-
YAMANASHI	2	-	35	-	2	-	18	-
NAGANO	5	-	132	13	1	1	59	6
GIFU	10	-	143	15	-	-	39	1
SHIZUOKA	8	1	240	21	2	-	60	7
AICHI	28	3	300	28	3	1	83	2
MIE	19	2	398	35	3	-	42	3
SHIGA	2	-	40	4	-	-	4	-
KYOTO	7	-	151	19	2	-	28	3
OSAKA	17	2	196	28	-	-	184	3
HYOGO	14	1	240	42	3	-	19	1
NARA	3	-	44	6	-	-	6	-
WAKAYAMA	10	-	119	8	2	-	21	-
TOTTORI	2	1	68	6	-	-	9	-
SHIMANE	18	3	117	20	13	2	61	3
OKAYAMA	8	-	123	14	-	-	9	-
HIROSHIMA	17	2	297	29	3	-	61	6
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	63	6	-	-	11	-
TOKUSHIMA	10	1	99	12	4	-	12	2
KAGAWA	1	-	87	14	2	-	19	-
EHIME	4	-	71	11	5	-	14	-
KOCHI	6	1	191	22	-	-	16	-
FUKUOKA	7	1	168	16	1	-	36	2
SAGA	1	-	37	2	-	-	10	1
NAGASAKI	1	1	27	2	-	-	11	2
KUMAMOTO	6	-	46	7	-	-	11	-
OITA	1	-	25	-	-	-	5	-
MIYAZAKI	15	-	71	9	-	-	14	2
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	13	5	-	-	4	-
TOTAL	404	44	6534	810	136	5	1749	95
RATE								
Current	28.8	3.1	17.3	2.1	9.7	0.4	4.6	0.3
Previous	24.4	2.8			8.3	0.2		



Weekly Report - 5 July 1947  
(continued)

PREFECTURE	SMALL POX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	1	34	8	-	-	46	6
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
IWATE	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	1	-	-	20	3
AKITA	-	-	12	1	-	-	2	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	6	3	1	1	26	4
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-
IBARA	-	-	21	1	-	-	34	3
TOCHIGI	-	-	23	2	-	-	6	2
GUMMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	3
SAITAMA	-	-	3	1	-	-	26	2
CHIBA	-	-	13	2	2	-	26	1
TOKYO	-	-	18	5	5	-	194	26
KANAGAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	32	2
NIIGATA	-	-	3	1	-	-	11	1
TOYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
NAGANO	-	-	3	-	-	-	9	1
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	3	-	1	-	30	-
AICHI	-	-	7	-	3	1	181	4
MIE	-	-	4	1	-	-	4	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-
OSAKA	-	-	11	2	-	-	41	-
HYOGO	1	-	42	3	-	-	5	2
NARA	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	30	-	-	-	17	1
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-
SHIMANE	-	-	7	-	1	-	6	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	11	-	-	-	5	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	3	1	1	-	2	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	7	-	-	-	16	1
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
KAGAWA	-	-	3	-	2	-	37	5
EHIME	-	-	13	2	-	-	6	-
KOCHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	40	1	-	-	3	-
SAGA	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	2	-	-	1	7	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-
OITA	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	1	367	37	16	3	885	74

RATE								
Current	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.2	2.3	0.2
Previous	0.1	0.0			1.3	0.1		

Rates per 100,000 per annum



Weekly Report - 5 July 1947  
(continued)

PREFECTURE	MAL/PLA		Cumulative		CHOLERA		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	15	-	103	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	NR	-	74	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	NR	-	97	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	3	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	2	-	103	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	5	-	50	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	8	-	107	-	-	-	-	-
IBATAKI	8	-	239	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	3	-	47	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	5	-	33	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	2	-	29	1	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	6	-	57	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	26	-	354	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	10	-	205	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	6	-	82	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	10	-	74	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	2	-	26	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	2	-	34	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	5	-	125	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	3	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	7	-	81	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	7	-	168	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	7	-	137	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	82	-	523	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	65	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	9	-	38	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	12	-	189	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	2	-	45	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTOPI	6	-	96	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	23	-	53	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	4	-	162	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	10	-	141	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	7	-	114	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	8	-	99	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	20	-	260	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	4	-	65	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	24	-	592	4	-	-	-	-
SAGA	NR	-	238	3	-	-	-	-
MIYASAKI	NR	-	64	-	-	-	-	-
KUMMOTO	NR	-	130	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	10	-	210	3	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	8	-	119	1	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	8	-	77	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	379	0	5635	14	0	0	0	0

FATE							
Current	27.0	0.0	14.9	0.04	0.0	0.0	0.0
Previous	23.1	0.0			0.0	0.0	
Rates per 100,000 per annum							



Weekly Report - 5 July 1947  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAP. B. ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)
HOKKAIDO	12	-	187	7	8	1	290	75	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	15	1	1	-	78	13	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	18	3	-	-	49	15	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	5	-	52	1	6	3	84	11	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	18	1	3	-	68	32	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	19	-	1	1	51	14	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	28	1	1	-	114	27	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	2	-	41	1	1	1	151	48	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	-	25	-	1	-	24	8	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	2	-	38	1	-	-	32	9	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	3	-	30	-	1	-	55	20	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	10	-	29	-	-	-	52	18	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	7	-	281	7	8	3	539	213	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	3	-	71	-	1	-	56	16	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	11	-	-	-	42	9	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	13	-	1	-	16	1	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	4	1	1	-	36	8	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	4	-	1	-	10	3	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	18	-	1	-	25	3	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	43	1	-	-	33	4	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	13	-	-	-	15	3	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	110	-	-	1	75	18	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	66	1	-	-	25	3	-	-	2	2
MIE	1	-	28	1	1	-	19	1	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	20	-	-	-	19	7	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	106	2	1	1	49	10	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	33	-	1	1	91	17	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	36	-	2	-	47	15	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	8	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	3	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	5	-	-	-	20	7	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	1	-	25	-	2	-	8	3	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	14	-	-	-	6	3	1	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	11	2	-	-	49	16	-	-	2	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	10	-	-	-	26	5	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	7	3	1	1	1	1
KAGAWA	-	-	11	2	1	1	15	3	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	13	-	-	-	18	12	-	-	-	1
KOCHI	-	-	6	-	-	-	15	6	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	11	1	1	-	61	39	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	1	-	1	-	12	5	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	11	1	-	-	21	11	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	3	-	-	-	26	7	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	7	-	1	1	10	2	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	3	-	-	-	28	11	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	50	0	1505	35	47	14	2485	759	2	1	6	5

RATE												
Current	3.6	0.0	4.0	0.1	3.4	1.0	6.6	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.02	0.01
Previous	4.1	0.1			3.9	1.4			0.1	0.1		

Cumulative cases and deaths include all reported, beginning with the week ending 4 January through the current week for all diseases.

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Plague: 0



Weekly Report - 5 July 1947  
(continued)

PREFECTURE	MEASLES Cases	WHOOPING COUGH Cases	TUBERCULOSIS Cases
HOKKAIDO	1115	487	759
AOMORI	32	39	101
IVATE	NR	NR	NR
MIZAGI	211	146	-
AKITA	92	54	144
YAMAGATA	199	95	180
FUKUSHIMA	180	127	302
IBATAKI	112	175	121
TOCHIGI	103	50	101
GUMMA	119	111	112
SAITAMA	48	29	89
CHIBA	48	30	69
TOKYO	79	274	588
KANAGAWA	118	119	298
NIIGATA	345	78	292
TOYAMA	487	97	193
ISHIKAWA	101	20	124
FUKUI	143	115	77
YAMANASHI	45	18	36
NAAGANO	185	158	210
GIFU	82	74	118
SHIZUOKA	198	133	151
AICHI	199	150	495
NIE	153	174	49
SHIGA	158	109	95
KYOTO	NR	NR	NR
OSAKA	607	234	418
HYOGO	238	214	313
NAFA	6	-	9
YAKAYAMA	22	31	47
TOTTOFI	49	28	64
SHIMANE	789	414	568
OKAYAMA	145	108	112
HIFOSHIMA	160	239	380
YAMAGUCHI	94	20	94
TOKUSHIMA	100	130	84
KAGATA	66	93	87
EHIME	211	265	451
KOCHI	51	69	97
FUKUOKA	337	292	412
SAGA	104	58	86
NAGASAKI	189	159	172
KUMAMOTO	NR	NR	NR
OITA	96	84	124
MIZAZAKI	46	132	81
KAGOSHIMA	113	72	74
TOTAL	7975	5504	8377

PATE			
Current	568.8	392.5	597.4
Previous	534.0	371.4	603.9

Deaths not available  
Pates per 100,000 per annum



Weekly Report - 5 July 1947  
(continued)

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA	INFLUENZA
	Cases	Cases
HOKKAIDO	615	14
AOMORI	17	-
IVATE	NR	NR
MIYAGI	129	-
AKITA	73	-
YAMAGATA	91	-
FUKUSHIMA	170	-
IBATAKI	114	-
TOCHIGI	91	-
GUMMA	68	-
SAITAMA	45	-
CHIBA	31	1
TOKYO	139	23
KANAGAWA	82	11
NIIGATA	143	-
TOYAMA	74	-
ISHIKAWA	22	5
FUKUI	25	2
YAMANASHI	23	-
NAGANO	84	-
GIFU	55	1
SHIZUOKA	64	-
AICHI	80	-
MIE	49	1
SHIGA	37	2
KYOTO	NR	NR
OSAKA	170	-
HYOGO	86	-
NARA	3	-
WAKAYAMA	27	6
TOTTORI	11	-
SHIMANE	318	1
OKAYAMA	31	1
HIROSHIMA	105	3
YAMAGUCHI	25	-
TOKUSHIMA	47	4
KAGAWA	20	-
EHIME	83	3
KOCHI	43	-
FUKUOKA	139	8
SAGA	27	-
NAGASAKI	54	-
KUMAMOTO	NR	NR
OITA	48	19
MIYAZAKI	34	-
KAGOSHIMA	41	-
TOTAL	3633	105

RATE

Current	259.1	7.5
Previous	248.5	6.9

Rates per 100,000 per annum  
Deaths Not Available.



NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946 AND 1947

Diseases	Week Ending		Four Weeks Ending		Cumulative Number	
	5 July 1947	6 July 1946	5 July 1947	6 July 1946	for first 27 weeks 1947 1946	
<u>Cases</u>						
Diphtheria	465	605	2040	2627	17778	28249
Dysentery	780	1511	2085	3699	4741	6568
Typhoid	404	825	1391	3693	6534	22561
Paratyphoid	136	237	448	786	1749	3645
Smallpox	1	49	19	403	367	17541
Typhus Fever	16	220	107	1808	885	30159
Malaria	379	1495	1383	4394	5635	NA
Cholera	0	98	0	202	0	209
Scarlet Fever	50	39	223	161	1505	1076
Epidemic Meningitis	47	13	212	86	2485	941
Jap. B. Encephalitis	2	5	5	26	6	NA
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Deaths</u>						
Diphtheria	28	33	146	148	1590	2490
Dysentery	163	203	452	498	934	1090
Typhoid	44	94	170	361	810	2783
Paratyphoid	5	4	17	36	95	189
Smallpox	1	19	4	134	37	2665
Typhus Fever	3	73	7	255	74	2704
Malaria	0	2	0	1	14	NA
Cholera	0	39	0	91	0	94
Scarlet Fever	0	1	5	3	35	74
Epidemic Meningitis	14	4	71	33	759	244
Jap. B. Encephalitis	1	5	3	10	5	NA
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0
NA: Not Available						

NA: Not Available

CASE AND DEATH RATES FOR COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946 AND 1947

Diseases	Week Ending		Four Weeks Ending		Cumulative Rate for first 27 weeks	
	5 July 1947	6 July 1946	5 July 1947	6 July 1946	1947	1946
Case Rate						
Diphtheria	33.2	43.1	36.4	46.8	47.0	74.6
Dysentery	55.6	107.8	37.2	66.0	12.5	17.3
Typhoid	28.8	58.8	24.8	65.8	17.3	59.6
Paratyphoid	9.7	16.9	8.0	14.0	4.6	9.6
Smallpox	0.1	3.5	0.3	7.2	1.0	46.3
Typhus Fever	1.1	15.7	1.9	32.2	2.3	79.6
Malaria	27.0	106.6	24.7	78.3	14.9	NA
Cholera	0.0	7.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.6
Scarlet Fever	3.6	2.8	4.0	2.9	4.0	2.8
Epidemic Meningitis	3.4	0.9	3.8	1.5	6.6	2.5
Jap. B. Encephalitis	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.02	NA
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Death Rate						
Diphtheria	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.6	4.2	6.6
Dysentery	11.6	14.5	8.1	8.9	2.5	2.9
Typhoid	3.1	6.7	3.0	6.4	2.1	7.3
Paratyphoid	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5
Smallpox	0.1	1.4	0.1	2.4	0.1	7.0
Typhus Fever	0.2	5.2	0.1	4.5	0.2	7.1
Malaria	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.04	NA
Cholera	0.0	2.8	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.2
Scarlet Fever	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Epidemic Meningitis	1.0	0.3	1.3	0.6	2.0	0.6
Jap. B. Encephalitis	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.01	NA
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

NA: Not Available

Rates per 100,000 population per annum



WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT  
OF  
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDING 5 July 1947

(C) Current cases plus delayed reports  
(T) Total cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	28	729	184	4425	109	2338
AOMORI	14	192	99	1231	81	810
IWATE	1	79	13	484	19	754
MIYAGI	14	182	80	1418	63	971
AKITA	1	134	25	920	29	683
YAMAGATA	2	115	29	847	64	969
FUKUSHIMA	9	209	65	1820	40	1410
IBARAKI	8	382	46	1341	25	1407
TOCHIGI	6	235	67	1790	146	1540
GUMMA	6	155	58	1017	73	1332
SAITAMA	2	477	41	1906	19	1320
CHIBA	11	397	61	1948	36	1259
TOKYO	31	1000	137	3511	110	2624
KANAGAWA	39	800	256	6164	163	2971
NIIGATA	6	229	61	1549	105	1331
TOYAMA	1	240	80	1671	71	1326
ISHIKAWA	5	363	68	1992	49	1295
FUKUI	9	224	73	816	44	594
YAMANASHI	2	57	54	789	23	312
NAGANO	9	187	62	1933	41	1373
GIFU	10	405	85	1968	25	896
SHIZUOKA	NR	371	NR	1744	NR	1795
AICHI	66	1945	392	7885	201	4261
MIE	18	739	63	1373	61	1326
SHIGA	24	547	36	905	46	814
KYOTO	36	1012	179	3924	103	2070
OSAKA	71	2587	281	9524	240	8120
HYOGO	51	976	297	4382	235	4383
NARA	18	261	28	424	32	418
WAKAYAMA	29	614	86	1767	55	1021
TOTTORI	7	212	91	1787	31	938
SHIMANE	8	111	105	910	115	898
OKAYAMA	19	879	142	2816	108	1801
HIROSHIMA	36	598	163	4056	51	1903
YAMAGUCHI	3	186	63	1796	43	1154
TOKUSHIMA	1	62	37	646	27	672
KAGAWA	40	369	218	1509	140	859
EHIME	6	163	50	1749	56	1821
KOCHI	7	184	30	868	14	768
FUKUOKA	80	1573	232	6320	143	3496
SAGA	3	212	122	2138	45	1130
NAGASAKI	NR	382	NR	3183	NR	1301
KUMAMOTO	7	198	77	2082	43	1361
OITA	13	490	65	1529	53	1043
MIYAZAKI	2	48	41	959	25	572
KAGOSHIMA	8	109	81	1368	29	822
TOTAL	767	21619	4523	105184	3231	72262

RATE

Current	54.7	57.1	322.6	277.8	230.4	190.8
Previous	53.3		318.2		218.7	

Rates per 100,000 per annum.